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Passed March 17<sup>th</sup> 1826

ESSAY.

ON

THE MORTALITY.

BY

David Bowman.

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AN  
Inaugural Dissertation

ON

*Thaumoptysis;*

SUMMARIZED

*To the examination  
of the*

Revd Frederick Beasly, D.D. Probst;

*The Trustees*

*And Medical Faculty of the University of Pennsylvania*

*On the day of 182.*

*For the degree of Doctor of Medicine.*

---

By David Bohman Of

WIRGINIA.

---

*Sit mihi fas audita loqui..... Virg'*

---



Preface.

In entering upon the consideration of a disease at once so interesting and important, I cannot but feel under great, and almost insurmountable difficulties, arising from the necessarily limited state of my knowledge, augmented by an almost total want of experience, particularly such as would lead to the lucid investigation of a subject offering so wide a field of inquiry and research. Alas! of this too often is with the inability on my part properly to perform the task before me. I have to beg the lenity of a wise and discerning faculty, under whose observation and inspection this imperfect attempt to comply with the thin requisitions may come. The necessity, however, of subjecting it to the rigid scrutiny of such a body, induces me to do so, though reluctantly, with the utmost deference and respect.



## 1 Of Haemoptysis

Haemoptysis derived from the Greek words.  
Alma, blood, and, ptoes, to spit, is a genus of disease  
arranged by Cullen in the Class Pneuma, order Haem  
orrhagica. And signifies a spitting of blood, or a  
discharge of blood from the mouth brought up by  
maw or lip hawking & coughing. This definition, though  
perhaps, somewhat exceptionall, may be considered  
as correct as is necessary, since its adoption, not from  
any conviction of its superiority over others, but from  
the consideration that no two agree precisely as re  
gards this point.

Haemoptysis may proceed from the lungs, trachea,  
or fauces, each characteriz'd by some peculiarities affording  
diagnositive marks hereafter to be mentioned. As Haem  
optysis may occur at any period of life, but it most  
frequently happens about the age of puberty, or from six  
to thirty years, dependent, as is supposed by



D'Cullen, on the preponderance of the arterial system over that of the venous. It is most frequent in Spring & the beginning of Summer than at other seasons. It is not so frequently of premedical occurrence. To account for the latter fact, the same <sup>winter</sup> happens the overstrained & relaxed vessels more readily to admit of congestion, which being the case the same phenomena follow as a necessary consequence. The writings of D'Head, and more recently those of D'Moyle, seem to lead to the opinion, that it depends on lunar influence. The latter gives several cases going to establish this fact. This it would appear from some barometrical observations depends on the compressionicity of the atmosphere, at the time of the full & change of the moon, which we know acts powerfully in causing haemorrhage, hence the more frequent occurrence of Haemoptyses, at those times than at any other periods.

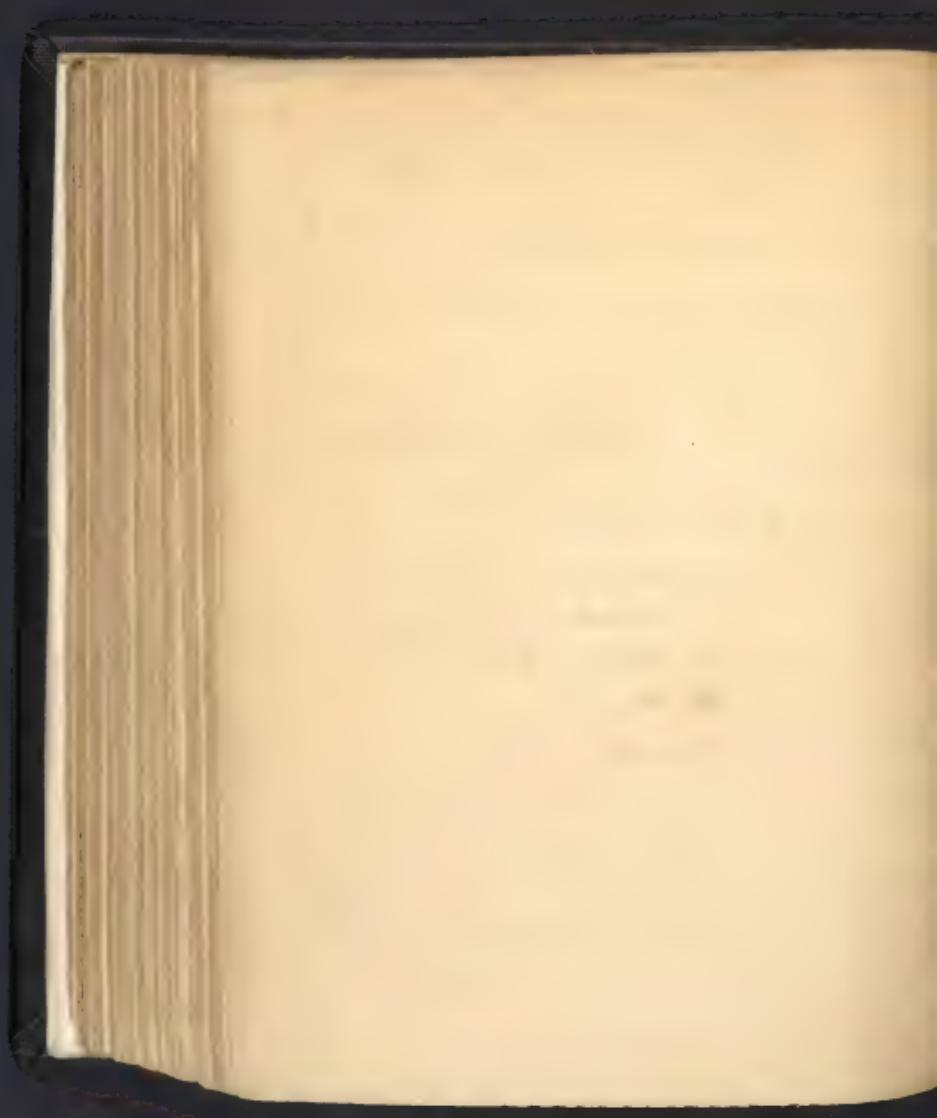
The haemorrhage may be either active or passive, the former arises from increased vascular action, the latter when the increase of vascular action is perceptible a destruction



I am inclined to believe, founded upon some general principles, but  
withstanding it has been denied by some, particularly by  
Rees an English writer, who denies that such a thing as a  
true <sup>2</sup> Hemorrhage, from the lungs ever was & now looks af-  
ter the opinion as Chemical.

Show me according to Callow few species of Hemophysis  
1<sup>st</sup> Hemophysis Pithivaria, 2<sup>nd</sup> Hemophysis Violata, 3<sup>rd</sup> Hemophysis  
Pithivaria, 4<sup>th</sup> Hemophysis Calcarosa, 5<sup>th</sup> Hemophysis bicolor.  
A more modern writer goes in, as occurring from different  
causes 1<sup>st</sup> Occasioned by rupture, a blow or wound. 2<sup>nd</sup> By ex-  
cessive inflammation, 3<sup>rd</sup> By Intake, from the diffusion  
of other discharges 4<sup>th</sup> By Pithivaria of the lungs 5<sup>th</sup> From  
ical discharges & 6<sup>th</sup> By Putrefaction.

Of the Causes of Hemophysis. <sup>These may be divided</sup>  
into predisponent or remote, & occasional or exciting. This  
first most of which may be considered in a great degree  
hereditary, implying the itself some peculiarity and faulty  
conformation; or a disproportion between the lungs and  
other parts of the body, a laxity in the structure of the



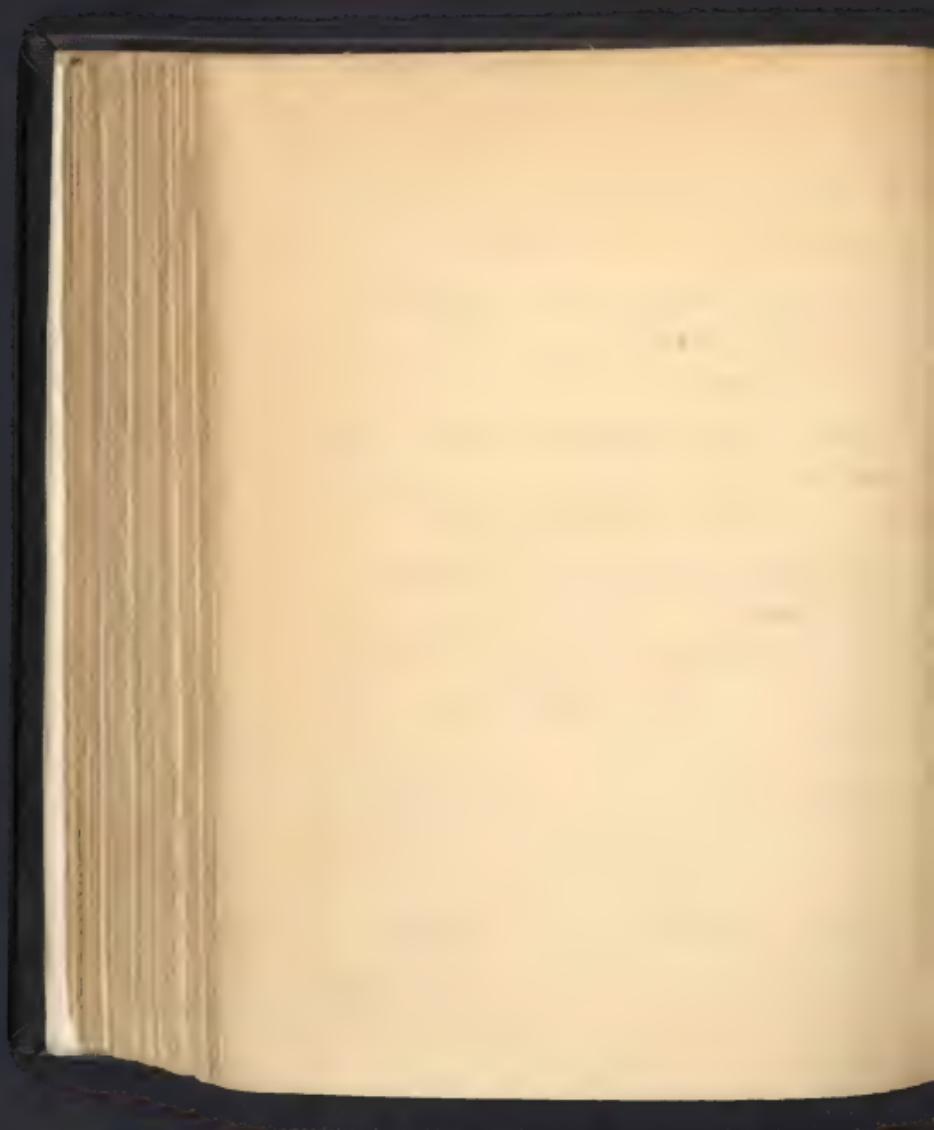
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recks of the lungs, a peculiar configuration of the body,  
such as a long neck, narrow chest, depressed sternum, inver-  
sions of the zyphoid cartilage, and prominent shoulder.  
This configuration of the body, independent of any hereditary  
disposition, renders persons much more liable to pleuro-  
pneumonia, particularly such as are of a fair, florid complexion  
with a fine white skin, & perspire much from the forehead  
& palms of the hands, of a languid temperament &  
endowed with great sensibility & irritability, by no means  
uncommon in persons of this disposition. It may  
be added the suppression of any accustomed evacuation  
as the menstrual flux in females, drying up habitual  
coughs, a chronic eruptions of the skin, the suppression  
of menstruation, the suppression of perspiration, may perhaps  
be due to internal sympathetic irritation between the nervous  
and pulmonary system. Persons who have suffered the  
congestion of any considerable limb are liable to be  
more obnoxious to it than they otherwise would be.

The second or exciting causes, are 1<sup>st</sup> such as all



directly on the lungs, as singing or low speaking, long continued, blowing on wind instruments, wounds, blows, congestions of the lungs, coughs &c. 2<sup>nd</sup> Such as act on the system generally, or violent exertions of any kind, running, jumping, wrestling, lifting heavy weights, and other efforts to increase the application of ligatures so as to stop them. Cataplexy, particularly posture of the body, a striking state of the system, such as fear, anger, fury, rage, &c. in acting on breathing, high excitement of the passions, uterine heat, cold suddenly applied, great & sudden diminution in the force of the atmosphere in snow, violent increase, the circulation, or facies, irregularities in the distribution of the blood. The mode of action peculiar to most of these cases is the same, viz. that of acting as a stimulus, thereby accelerating the circulation, favoring any irregularities, & determining otherwise unaffected in exciting hemorrhage. Cold taken suddenly applied does not act as a cause by repelling the blood on the internal organs, as has been often said, but by the reaction of the system in such things as hemorrhage.



those taking place, when cold has been its object, as to  
a suffocating reaction. As regards the operation of diminished tension  
of the atmosphere, in causing haemorrhage, the opinion of Dr  
Cullen, who supposes that it acts by causing an expansion  
or rarefaction of the circulating fluids, is don't fully concord.  
This is certainly a direct result of local diminution, but acts  
how to which it may be remarked, that the vessels, though  
accustomed sufficient, & consequently thin, undergo very much  
the want of oxygen to develop the blood may have some  
effect in producing Haemorrhage by increasing the respiration  
to counterbalance this deficiency. If so is the opinion of Dr.  
This haemorrhage depends on the presence of carbon, as  
formed by them to open the circulation of the blood, a deficiency  
of oxygen, may be considered as causing Haemorrhage  
in this way.

Why these causes induce Haemorrhage, seems then any  
the haemorrhage, except Epistaxis, is probably suffocating either  
when the delicate structure of the lungs, the large tip of the  
pulmonary vessels, their extension, numerous & minute. Numerous  
-tious



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less over the bronchial cells, imbibed in the most loquacious  
vocal exhalations, I could only by a thin membranous trans-  
sulphur, and taken into consideration; this is as difficultly in-  
understanding, why causes, acting so powerfully on the whole  
system, should be particularly calculated to produce such  
gross hemorrhage in such a structure as the lungs.

An attack of Hemoptysis brought on by the above men-  
tioned causes, is for the most part preceded by a sense of tight-  
ness and anxiety along the phrenicidia, slight difficulty of breathing,  
pains in the breast or some part of the thorax, a sense of heat  
under the sternum, a dry tickling cough, a sensation of  
burning or palliation, & a dryness or huskiness of the mouth  
fauces & throat. Immediately before the appearance of the  
blood, some irritation is felt at the top of the glottis which  
may descend lower, & then said, come to the laryngeal cord.  
This goes over to a hacking or coughing, which brings up  
blood generally thin, filthy, small in quantity & of a florid  
red color, purged by or mixed with mucus of a saltish taste.  
The blood may however be thick and of a dark or brownish  
-ish.

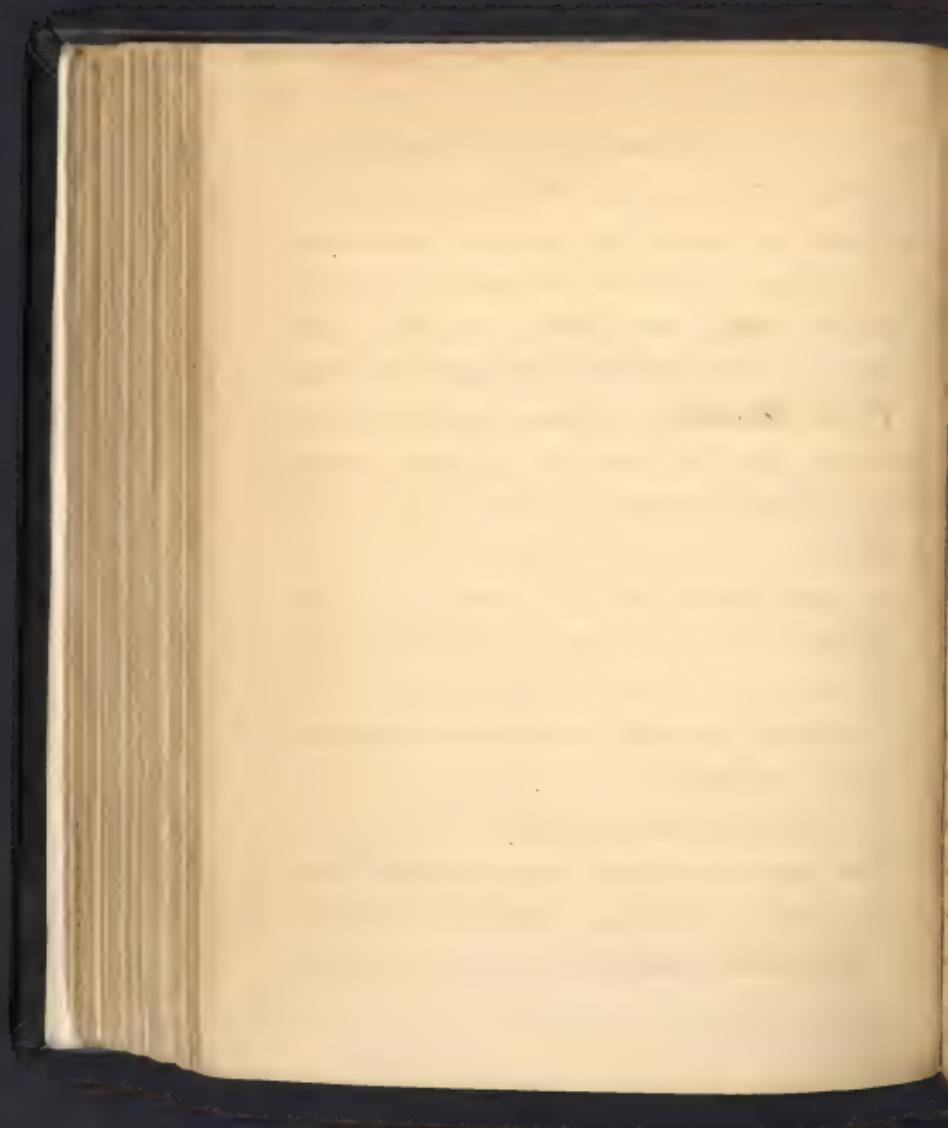


ish cast, from having remained some time in the bronchial cells before it was discharged, now is the blood so flooded, or carbonized when proceeding from the trachea or farines. This is the most frequent form of the attack, though it is sometimes ushered in with Colicys of the abdomen, shivering, pain with back & loins, flatulency, constipation & gripes, followed by a reaction in the system, indicating a hot stage previous to the occurrence of the haemorrhage, the pulse is frequent, quickly full, & often hard, this fare is flushed & occasionally there is slight pain in the side. This state of the system is followed by a flow of blood sometimes large in quantity, at others, small, & simply brought up by hawking a coagling, as was before mentioned the patient now becoming soft & less pigment. The patient is now for a longer or shorter time relieved, the irritation however again returns, & there is a series of phenomena similar to the former. This continues to be the case until it soon almost altogether disappears, in other cases, it recurs, frequently & then is great quantities discharge, sometimes it is profuse and now induces severe suffocation. This is perhaps of rare



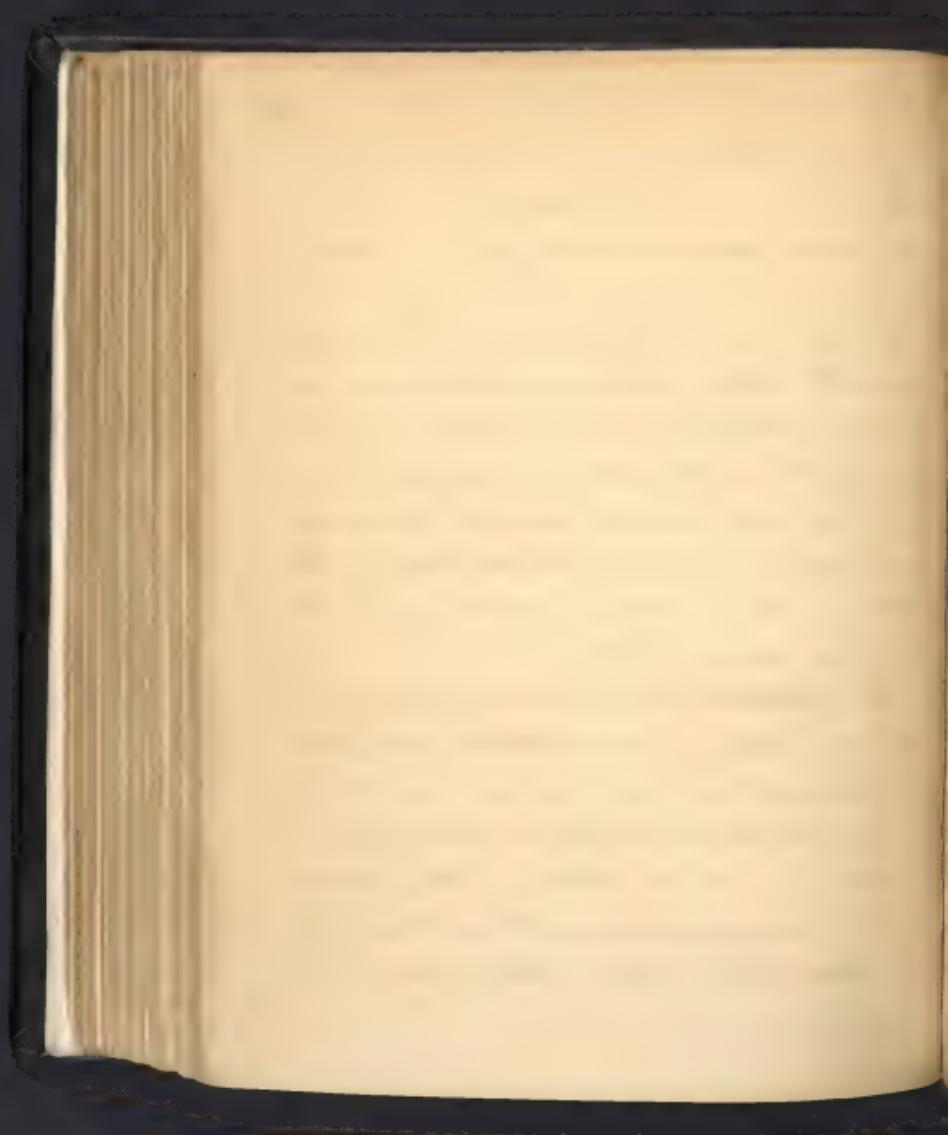
occurred, as it far the most fatal tubercles spontaneously, or  
yields to the intercourse of art. When it does not prove un-  
dealtly fatal, and is suppurative, the countenance becomes pale &  
haggard, the skin sick, with the most tortuous disquintos, &  
the unhappy sufferer, robes of the generous stimulus of life  
is almost ready to sink under the weight of despondency & disease.

Of the Pathology of hemorrhage perhaps nothing  
need necessarily be said here, but, as it must concern great interest  
now and our method of treatment, a few remarks may not be  
exceptionable. By Culver it was supposed to consist in some  
irregularity in the distribution of the blood occasioning congestion  
in the vessels, thus becoming spontaneously distended, too taut to  
allow of action, which increased force tended to force the exten-  
sion of the vessels, opened them by anastomosis or rupture.  
That rupture may take place when the existing cause, are  
sudden & violent will not perhaps be denied, but, it is of  
rare now occurrence than is generally believed. The cap-  
illary system is perhaps mainly concerned in hemorrhage  
& hence it appears as a most common occurrence a diurnal fluctua-  
tion.

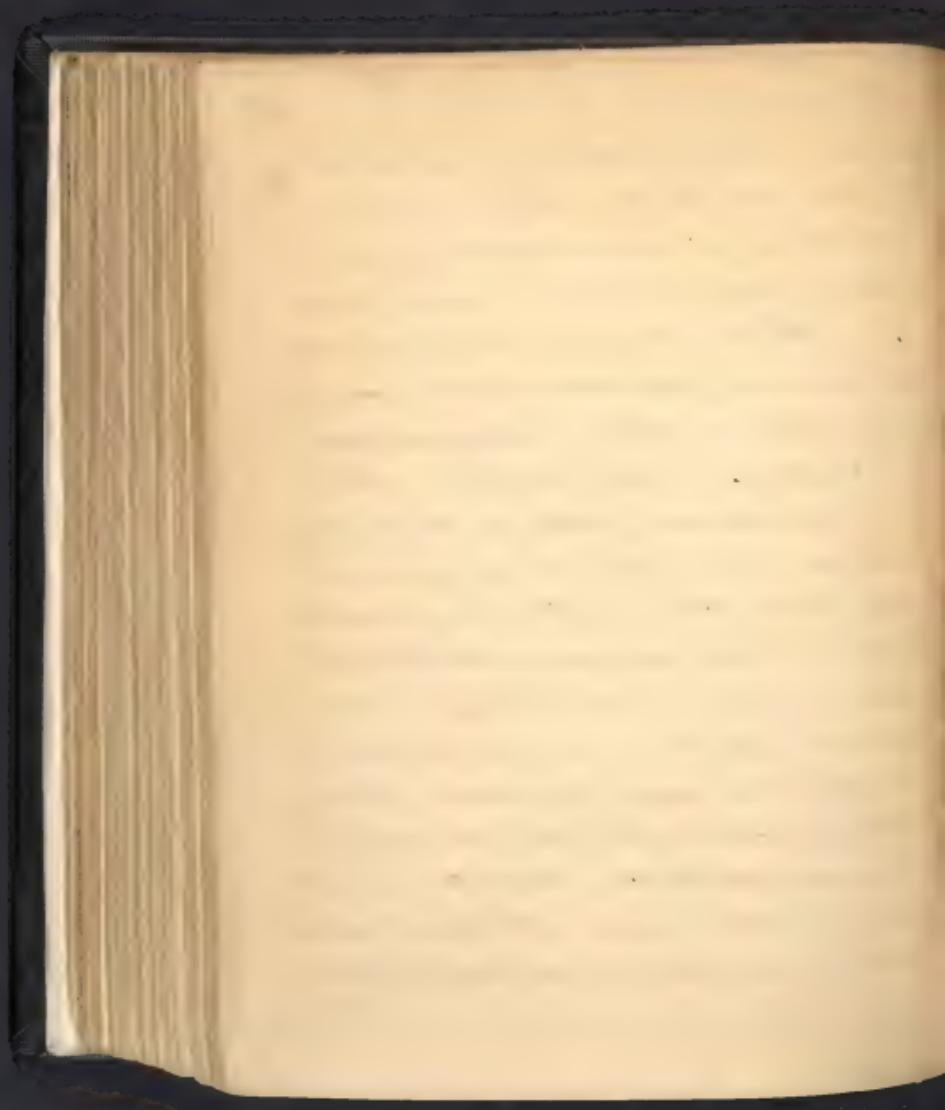


how of effusion. Thirst reflects being in a state of protracted  
 heat, and allow red blood to pass into them as in inflammation,  
 action becoming more violent. Blood is effused or forced through  
 the exhaling pores, passing as in case of dogger, a serous  
 fluid is effused from less violent action. In profuse haemor-  
 rhage on the contrary, there is a want of tone, a general de-  
 location, from the prostration or loss of that vital power ne-  
 cessary for their healthy action. Consequently there is what  
 may be called atonic hemorrhage (which though extremely  
 rare is sometimes seen,) as in Scorbutic haemorrhage, the  
 pectoris of sea fowl, Small pox & particularly from the  
 bite of some venomous reptiles.

The Diagnosis, though sometimes difficult, can, however  
 always with proper attention to the circumstances of the  
 case be made with some degree of accuracy, and correctness. To  
 determine whether the blood comes from the internal surface of  
 the mouth, fauces, or cavity of the nose, is often important, as  
 much to the conduct of our treatment, than for the satisfaction  
 of the patient. This may be done by the examination of the



Blood, which is found perhaps more or less fluid as that from the lungs, it is generally brought up without coughing & upon an inspection the sputum often becomes redunct. It may however be brought up by coughing, in this case we are guided by the appearance of the blood, & the absence of those symptoms which have hitherto been pointed out as incident to a discharge from the lungs, together with the age, habits & predisposition. From Hematemesis it is readily distinguishable, as the blood usually appears in greater quantities from the stomach than from the lungs, it is of a darker colour, more gummy & thick than the contents of the stomach, to which may be added that Hematemesis is of much rarer occurrence, than Hemoptysis. It is seldom accompanied by some marked affection of the stomach, as anxiety, pain & a sense of tight & fullness together with the total absence of any pulmonary affection, and the great prostration of the system, particularly the heart & lungs, incident to Hematemesis, doubtless the result of the intense sympathetic connection of the stomach with the brain, the influence of which so greatly modifies the circulatory



try action. Females are said to be more obnoxious to Hemat  
emesis than males, in consequence of supposed reason, the  
hemming of blood becoming vicarious to that discharge, which  
circumstance may assist in making a correct diagnosis.

Of the Diagnosis. In drawing correct prognostic deduc  
tions of the result of Hemoptysis, the idea is, sufficing to  
that a decided opinion, in the commencement of an attack can  
rarely be obtained on. It may be considered as unadvised with  
danger, when the discharge is not copious, when the symptoms  
of Pulmonary Consumption accompany, a hour precedes the  
Hemorrhage, when it comes behind a cough, dyspnoea, pain  
in the breast, or any other affection of the lungs, & also its keep  
ing up, to persons of a thin & feeble constitution. Vicari  
ous discharge of blood are probably more of such serious im  
port as those occurring under different circumstances in  
some diseases, particularly, Pulmonary & pleuritic & various  
forms of fever. So far from being determinate, it is consider  
able of a favourable result. The circumstances leading  
to an inadmissible preoccupation on the discharge of



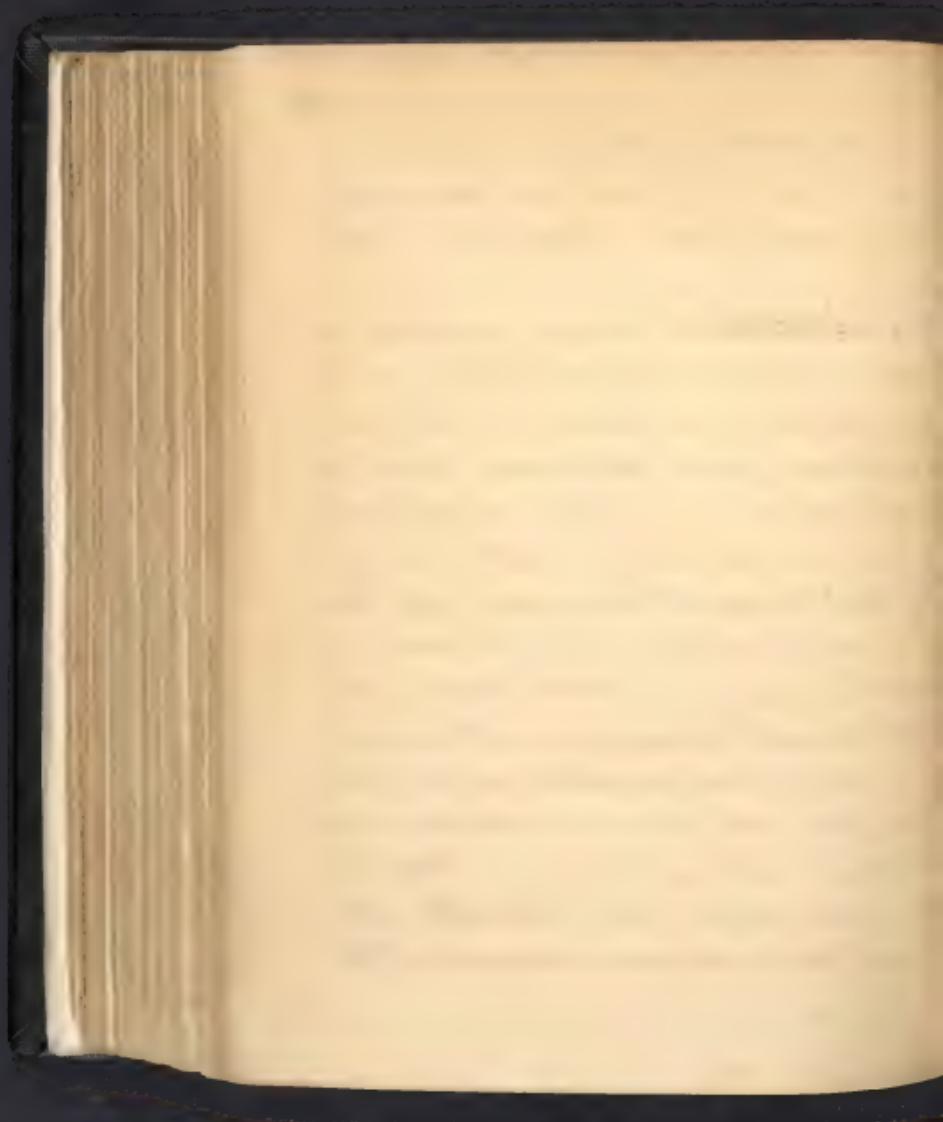
very large quantities of blood, being dangerous, by proportion to the size of the vesicæ, from which the discharge, insidiously, the frequent recurrence of the attacks, and its taking place in persons of a less & delicate habit, in whom the irritation to the disease exists. Hemoptysis cannot however consider as always a primary disease. It is often symptomatice & is almost the common attendant of Phtisis Pulmonalis, a disease so inextirpable, so impudent, & mortalling, to the resources of our art, as justly to be reckoned among the Aphrodisia Medicinae.

Post mortem examination, when it proves immediately fatal from the rupture of a considerable vessel, or in any other way, show a quantity of Clotted or Coagulated blood, between the pleura & lungs, the air cells & minute ramifications of the bronchia are filled with blood of the same appearance, & there is commonly some marks of inflammation about the parts from which the blood has issued. When it terminates in Phtisis as has been mentioned above, is sometimes the case, the morbid appearance on the



same as those exhibited in bodies dead of that disease, as  
ulcerated, granulated, ulcerous, & even cavernous being  
causing excavations in their substance, erosion of the  
bones &c.

*Of the Treatment.* As relating upon this part of  
the subject, a question at once presents itself. Does it become  
us, to interfere in cases of Hemorrhage? This question  
has doubtless arisen from the slaking desire of mankind  
to rest in silence with its ingenious author. It is enough  
to say, that to disagree with its associates is proper. Ham-  
orrhage cannot be considered <sup>as</sup> a <sup>curable</sup> disease, on the contrary, it  
should be avoided, and never left to the conduct of nature;  
too often blind is the direction of her will. Considering it,  
however, necessary to interfere with the operations of nature,  
I shall proceed to the enumeration of the remedies usual-  
ly employed in such cases, having regard to the different  
states of the system, and first of Acute Hemorrhage.  
These are prescribed to answer two indications, <sup>1st</sup> &c

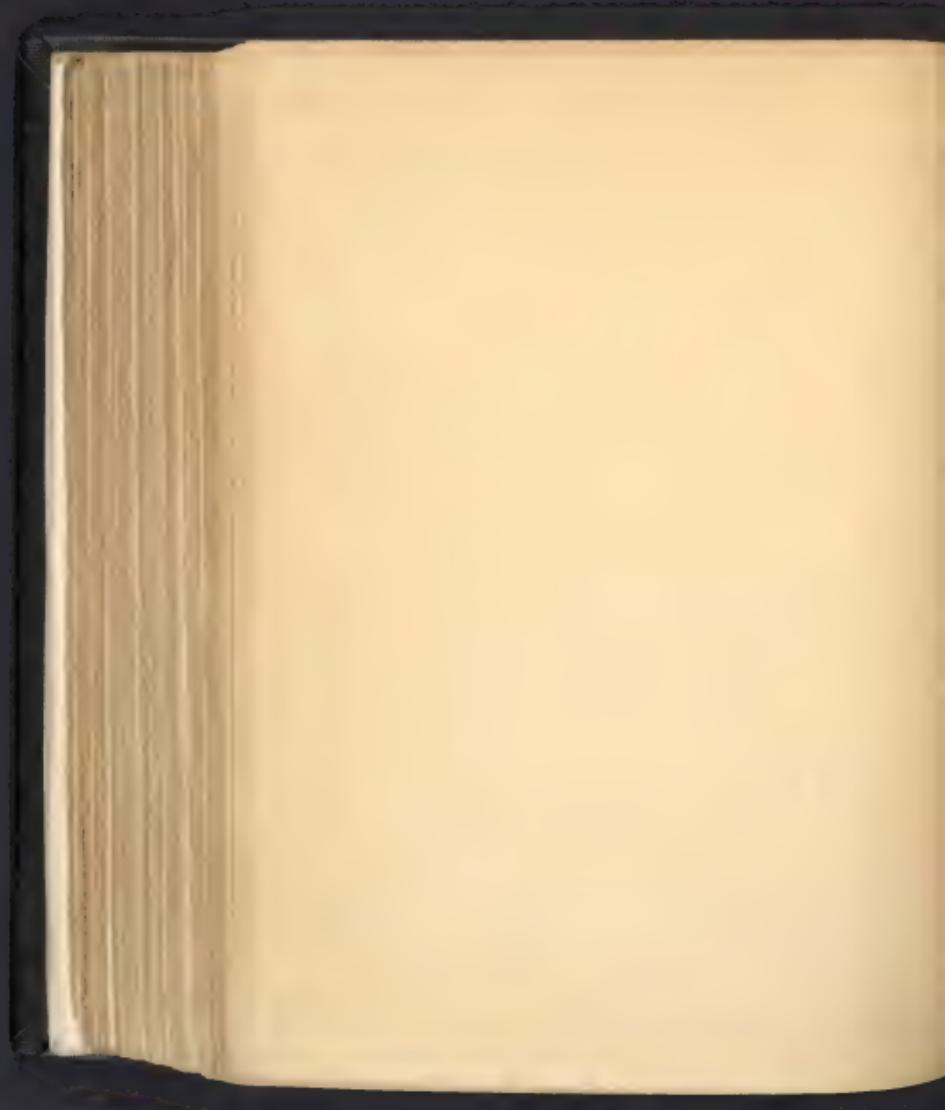


supposes the coagulation of blood, by diminishing the activity of the circulation; 2<sup>o</sup> to subvert that morbid state of the system, below which its continuance and recovery depends. As preparing to this first, the patient should be caused to lie, his shoulder elevated, his stomach extended, the room should be well ventilated, of a cool temperature, and every source of irritation avoided, in short, the strictest antiphlogistic measures are to be inculcated.

The first measure which presents itself is venesection. The state of the system, & the appearance of the blood seem loudly to demand it. The best practice, is to extract a large quantity at a time, and not by small & repeated bleedings. To this, however, objections have been urged, by one who whom I have had occasion <sup>to mention</sup> before, it is denied totally and impudently & low deliriously, which however is corroborated by a second, whom, second to judgement, has it in his power, that, "those who are too fond of using the lancet, should remember, that, as yet there is no repeal of the eighth commandment." On the contrary, may be formed the concep-



sent testimony of many in the year of the publication "that  
increase of external action" says a man in art, "which can  
less the regularity of the heart, or effusion of blood to any  
other part, & must be removed by the lancet" "we will  
now it may be asked can be substituted for it. How  
aware that bleeding, & said to increase that pectoral what  
it was intended to remove, as regards this, it must be asked  
who will not call to the aid of the other anti-pulmonary  
measures to prevent the recurrence of that state of pectoral  
which a timely resort to the lancet has removed. This  
should be aided by cupping, or leeching either on the back  
or breast as may be thought best. A tea or table spoon full  
of finely powdered Culinary salt, held in the mouth &  
swallowed by degrees, is sometimes found beneficial. Old  
applications to the thorax, asilic, & particularly to the dor-  
sum & feet should not be neglected. The use of cold drinks,  
wrapping the body in cloths wet with vinegar & water, now  
the immersion of the body in cold water, & suddenly splash-  
ing it have been recommended strenuously by some, which



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Practic, has received the sanction of the truly ingenious  
Darwin.

The remedies, particularly water, are highly recommended  
it may be given either alone, or combination with Tartar Emetic  
ie, as is form of the various powders. Dickson the author of  
a small treatise on this disease, in the 4<sup>th</sup> Vol. of the Med.  
Observations & Inquiries, published 1782, says of Water "This  
when given early in an Hydrocephalus, I can almost exactly de-  
pend upon it, as upon the Casting Thermometer in a genuine te-  
remitter." Whether this is going too far or not, I will not pa-  
tend to decide; it is moderately a valuable article, & contributes  
much towards a cure. The occasional use of Laxatives, such  
as manna, tamarinds, Castor oil, Sulfate of Soda or Mag-  
nesia, the Tartarate of Potash & Soda, and others of this class  
(with the exception of the Phosphates, which from their ex-  
acting character are not so well suited to this case as  
their generally mentioned) will be found highly beneficial.  
Active purging is perhaps in this as in all other, pulmonary  
disease, prejudicial. Vascular action being, now sufficiently

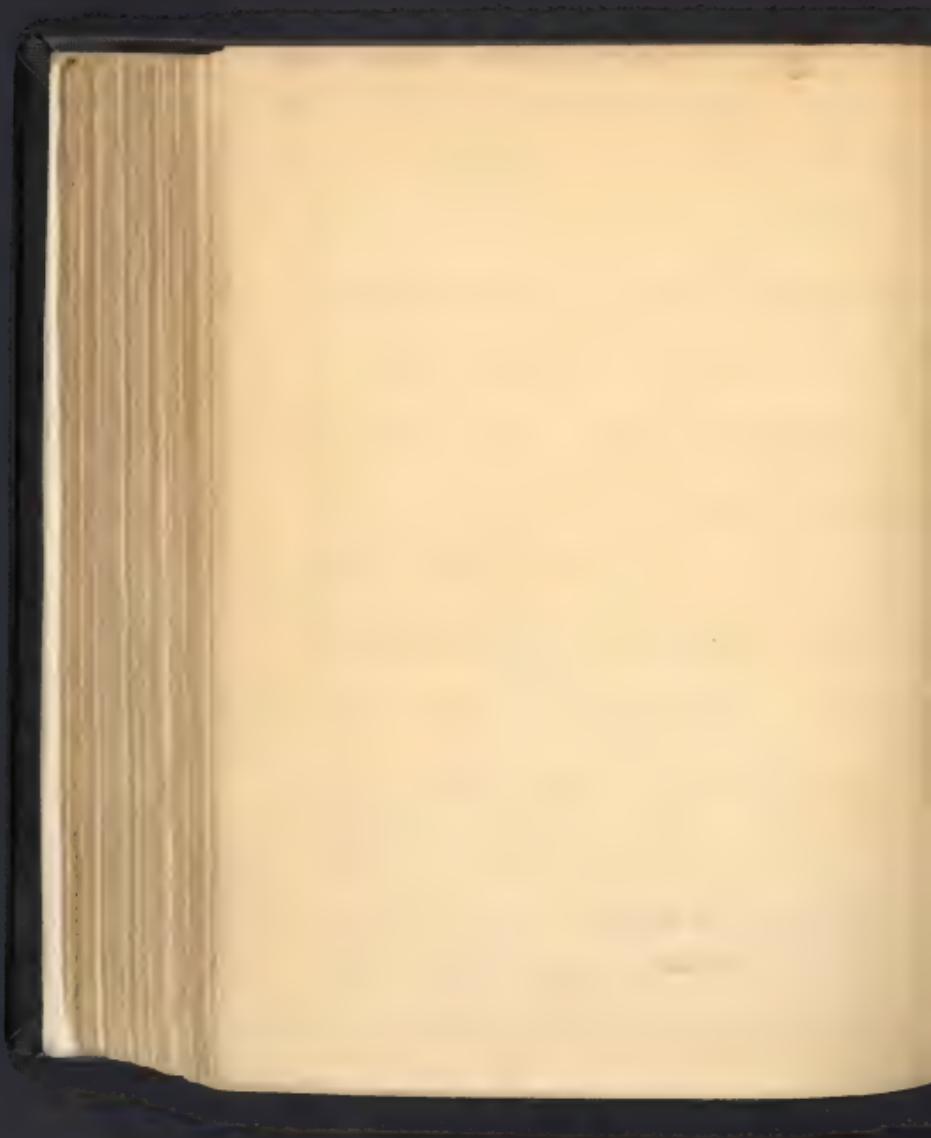


subdunct, blisters, or linapiscers to the breast or back, with  
of much advantage I saw not to be overlooked; they bring a  
bout a violent action by their combi mortation, & hence  
is one of the almost utility. To these may be added strigula  
inciting emetics which act on the same principle.

Nothing to nothing has been said of Emetics. It must be  
stated in this disease. One of the most strenuous promoters of  
this practice was Dr. Bign... Robinson of Dublin. Dr. Willis  
and many of the present day, concur in their testimony in fa-  
vour of this use. The same plan was adopted by Cullen, but  
he was led to abandon them from the severity of their op-  
eration. The forenoon circumstances under which they should be  
administered are not clearly pointed out. It is to cases reduced  
by previous depletion, bordering on & after haemorrhage.  
I am induced to think, that they are by far the most ef-  
ficient. Dr. Robinson supposes they act by constringing  
the uterine vessels, if so, they are ill suited to introduce  
acute haemorrhage. Most of the cases related by him  
were of a chronic kind & I believe exclusively of the re-  
turn.

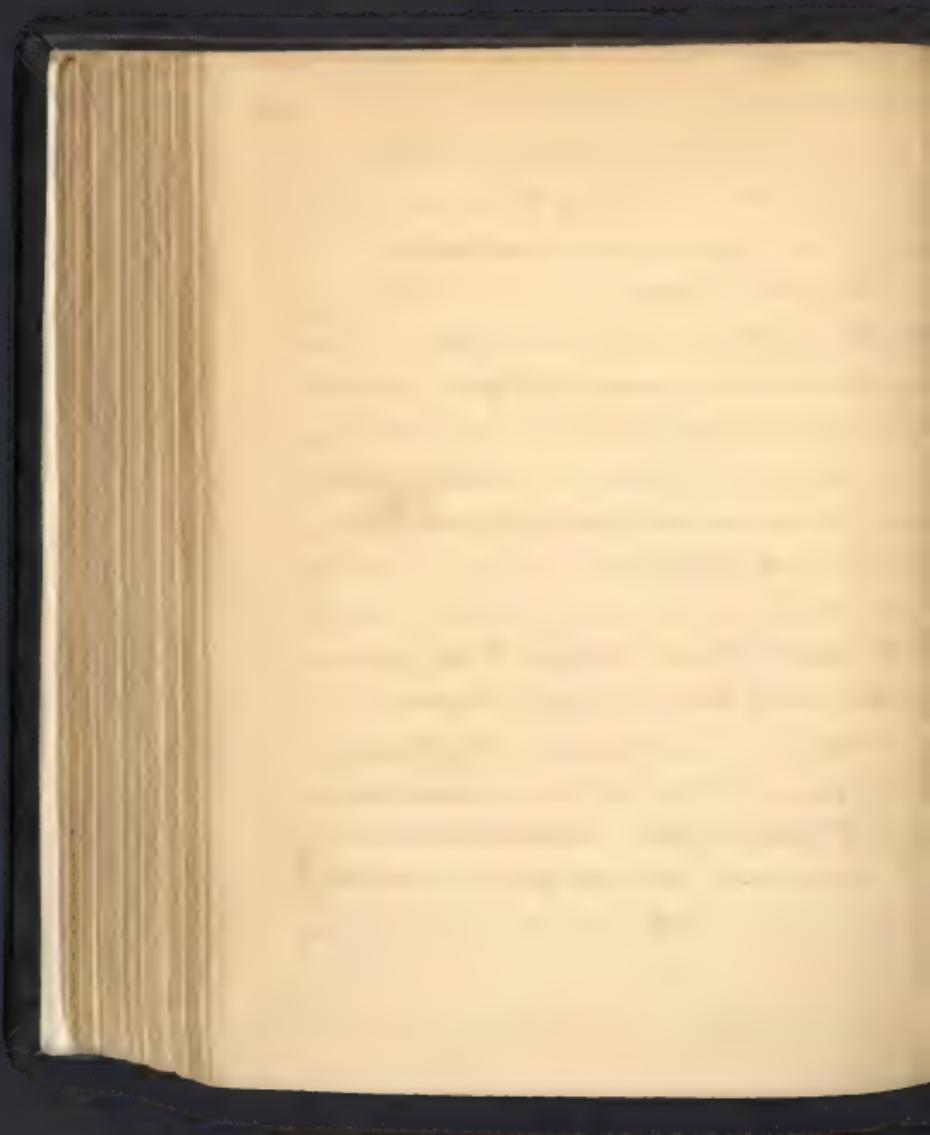


ture. If, then, for such was this mode of action, it would be  
harmless of this time, in which they prove so advantage-  
ous, and those who are bound by a Plague to use of Quin-  
ine well not, as before said, admit the existence of a certain  
warning from the lungs. That they are most useful in  
reduced cases of Homoplasia, no doubt is entertained out-  
ward, but as regards this mode of action, the opinion of  
Dr. Robinson is incorrect. Of this astringent effect I am cer-  
tain, wonderful as the contrary thing may be consistent of  
an opposite character, but, it is that, *Paracelsus*, Patholog-  
ical state of the system, induces, by Tonics, changing the  
mild action of the resins, especially the Caprifolia, on  
which proves so advantageous. Much more benefit, we can  
see, is to be expected from *Naevicetum* doses, & such is the  
practical practice in our own Country, as well as on the  
continents of Europe. Of the class of *Emetics*, the Spanish  
mild is, perhaps the best, & may be combined with a  
small portion of Tartar Emetic, which renders it more  
active. To obtain its *naevicetum* effect, small doses are



to be used as to 2 gr. given at intervals as the case may require. This article is divested of the unmerciful of the Mithallie salts, & is not so harsh in its operation.

Many of the Narcotic medicines, have been used as Hemoptysis, as the various preparations of *Hemopyanous* (and  
leastly the oil so much extolled by Hafeland), *Cocculus*,  
*Digitatus* &c. From the peculiar action of the *Digitatus*  
it was proposed by some, as a substitute for the  
laxat. & numerous were the reports in its favour; however  
has, however, taught that this is incorrect. "If after taking  
the *Salix* continues more rapid than in health  
and the digestion is too much abilitated to resort to simple  
diaphoresis, we may then have recourse to *Digitatus*, & as one  
of our resources, on such occasions, it often displays  
its best powers." It should be given in small doses, so  
as just to affect the *Salix* & with the utmost caution;  
when given in large dose, it is apt to excite vomiting  
and by the violence of its action produce irreparable  
Chri. -



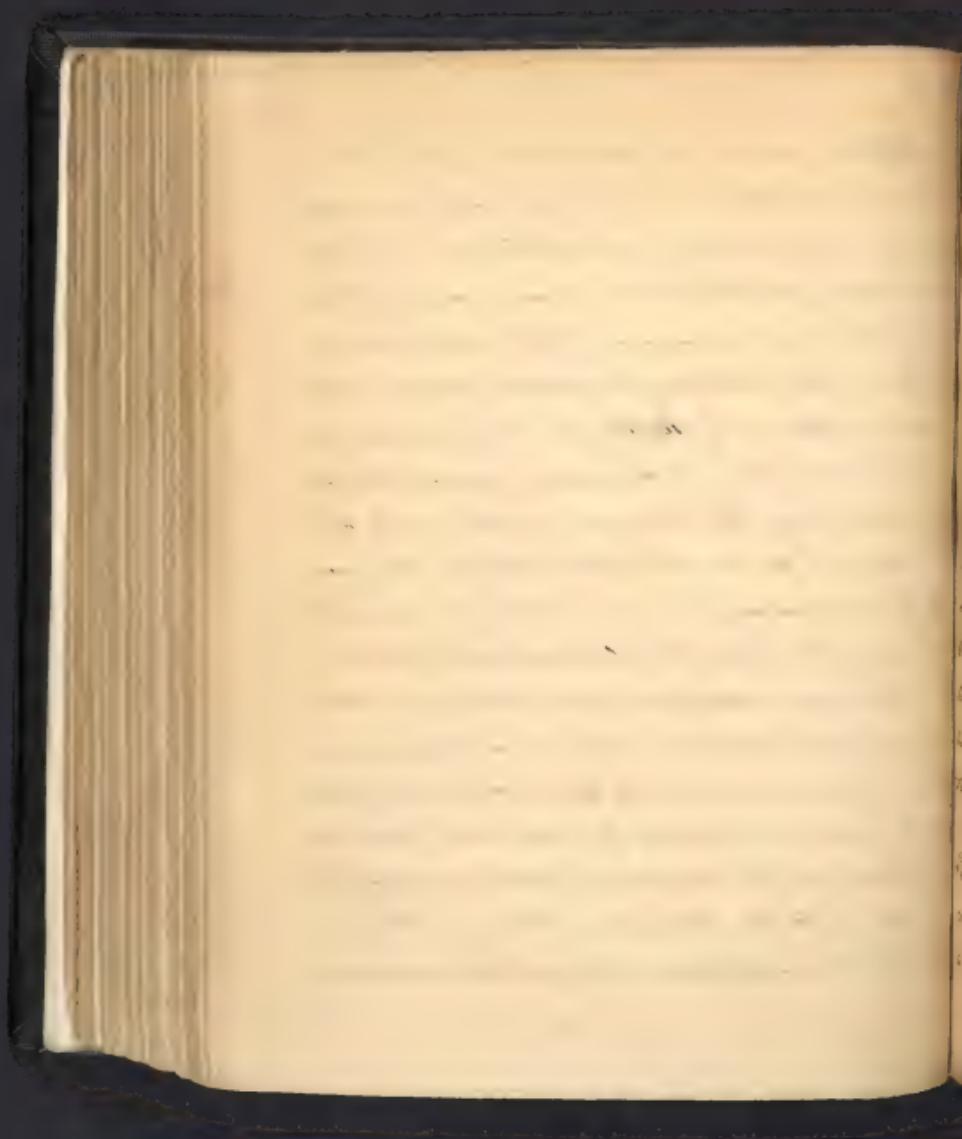
Of all the articles used in this disease Opium will be found, perhaps, most useful, under the circumstances hereafter to be mentioned. Profiting although a stimulant, so advantageously the power of subduing irritation (so incident to this disease) we are not surprised at the high opinions bestowed upon it. To hold it in the unrelaxed state of the system is improper, but, if, after resuscitative action is subdued, there is much irritation, attended with cough, Opium may justly be considered an herculian remedy, & unquestionably claims our admiration & praise. To stop a hemorrhage, under such circumstances, it is perhaps still better adapted, proving, as in the former case, of the greater utility.

Both the vegetative & fossil astringents are used to stop a hemorrhage. Of the first the Stere & Patchouli deserve the most confidence, but they certainly yield to the superiority of the second. At the head of this class stands the Saccharum Saturni, which grows in doses of from 2 to 5 g. long 2 and hours, either alone or combined



with Opium, comes great powers. We are, however, told by Cullen, that the Allum is preferable; this, though a safe remedy, is unquestionably inferior to the former: his statement arises, doubtless, from an erroneous notion of these salts, considering it pernicious. Of the preparation of Copper & Tin, little may be said; the Nitre & Saltpeter so much esteemed by Wifley is perhaps sometimes an evil, but, more from its nauseating quality, than from its astrangency. The Mineral & vegetable acids have been used, & in some cases with advantage; they will be found most useful in aiding the drinker, thus allaying the thirst often attendant on the disease.

As regards astringents it may be remarked, that they are, for the most part, impotent in remedial action & economy; & such a perhaps the most prevalent opinion on this subject. It is said by Good that general astringents are now counter-indicated, however useful they may be in proper harmonies. When, however, the following should proceed, so long as there is need.

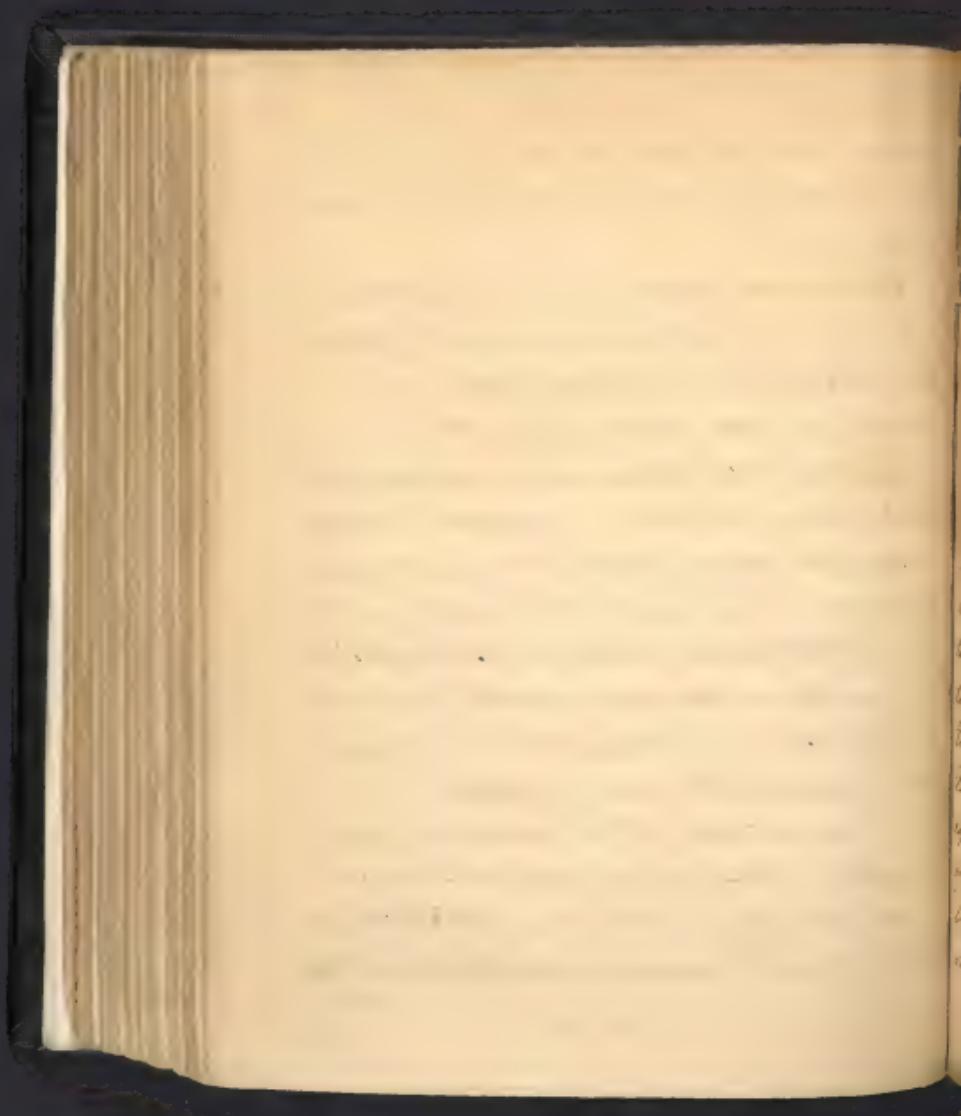


vascular action, the system being when action is ~~decreased~~  
in a state somewhat analogous to that of paper-horn  
shagreen.

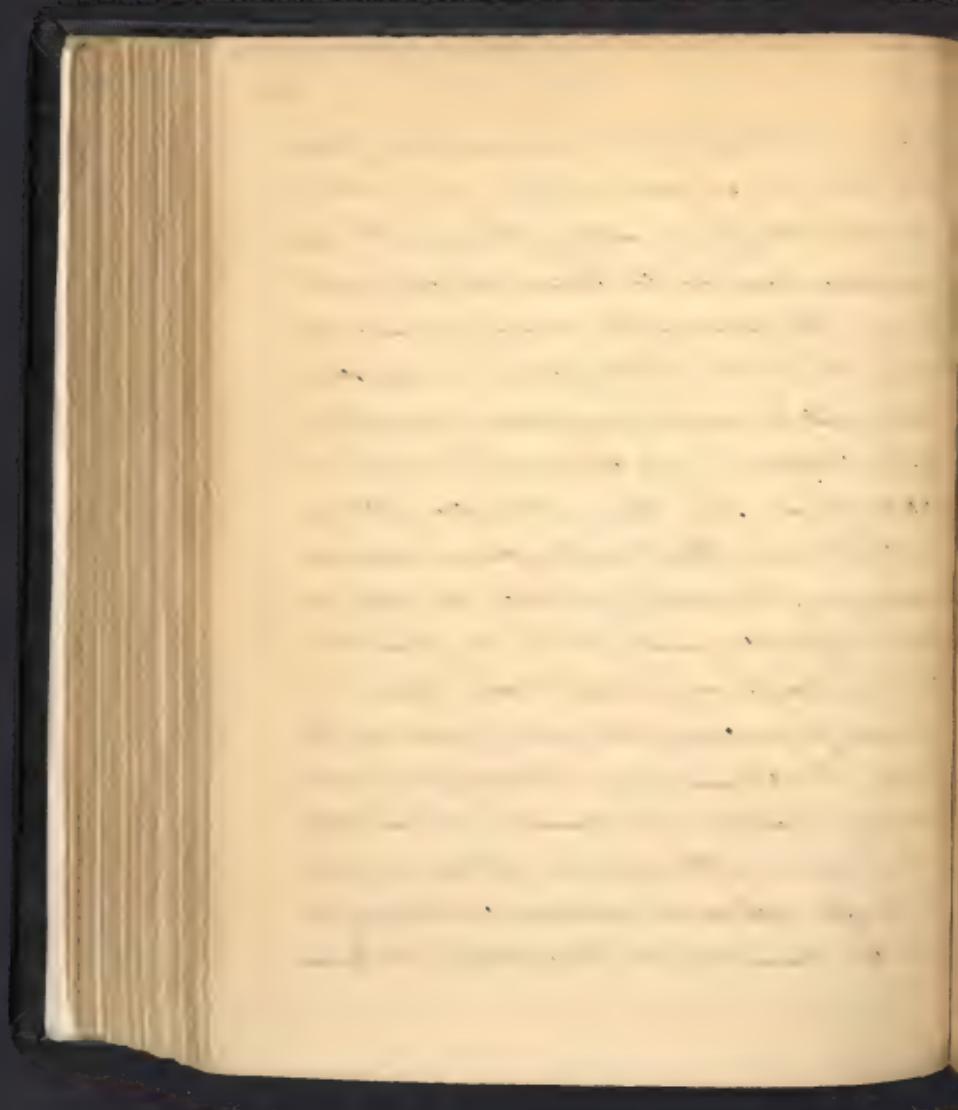
Of the Lection Islandicus one must read little and besides being a very misquotations article, it is probable, that, in this way, if at all, it may be found useful not from any action properly peculiar to it.

The state of the patients mind undoubtedly influences the body, & when there is a disposition to indulge in any of the depraving passions, it may, in many cases, be permitted. They become & <sup>are</sup> like <sup>the</sup> imagery of the body like the stream of Lethe, and <sup>are</sup> thus the "the boy grows thus in the midst of wealth, the lamb, let be thought surrounded by cords, & the man voluntarily stars himself in the granary of plenty."

I am now to treat of the 2<sup>nd</sup> disease or Papion-Haemoptysis. Having formerly pointed out in what there consists that proceed to the plan of Treatment to be adopted. The medicines used in this form of <sup>the</sup> Haemoptysis.



Mopettes are chiefly of the Corroborant kind. Of Bone  
is I have given very few as a former part of this of  
say & that, therefore, say nothing of them now. The action  
of these articles second how the balance of safety, & as be-  
fore said, the Acetate of Lead, stands preeminent, while  
the as denoted above. Of Iron, Potter, and other Stimulants  
nothing need be said, they may certainly be considered  
inferior to Opium w<sup>th</sup> very respect, & should not be sub-  
stituted for it. As a tonic w<sup>th</sup> this state of the sys-  
tem, the Plomovian Bark has long held an almost un-  
rivaled sway. It is certainly of utility, but as few will  
take a sufficient quantity to have any decided ad-  
antage, more benefit may perhaps be derived from some of  
the water preparations of the article particularly the  
Tincture. For the same purpose the Calybeate preparation  
especially the Tincture from Marmate, or the Sulphate  
of Iron, also some of the preparations of Copper, are pre-  
ferred & often with much advantage. To these may be  
added the Mineral Acids, the best of which is the Oxidum

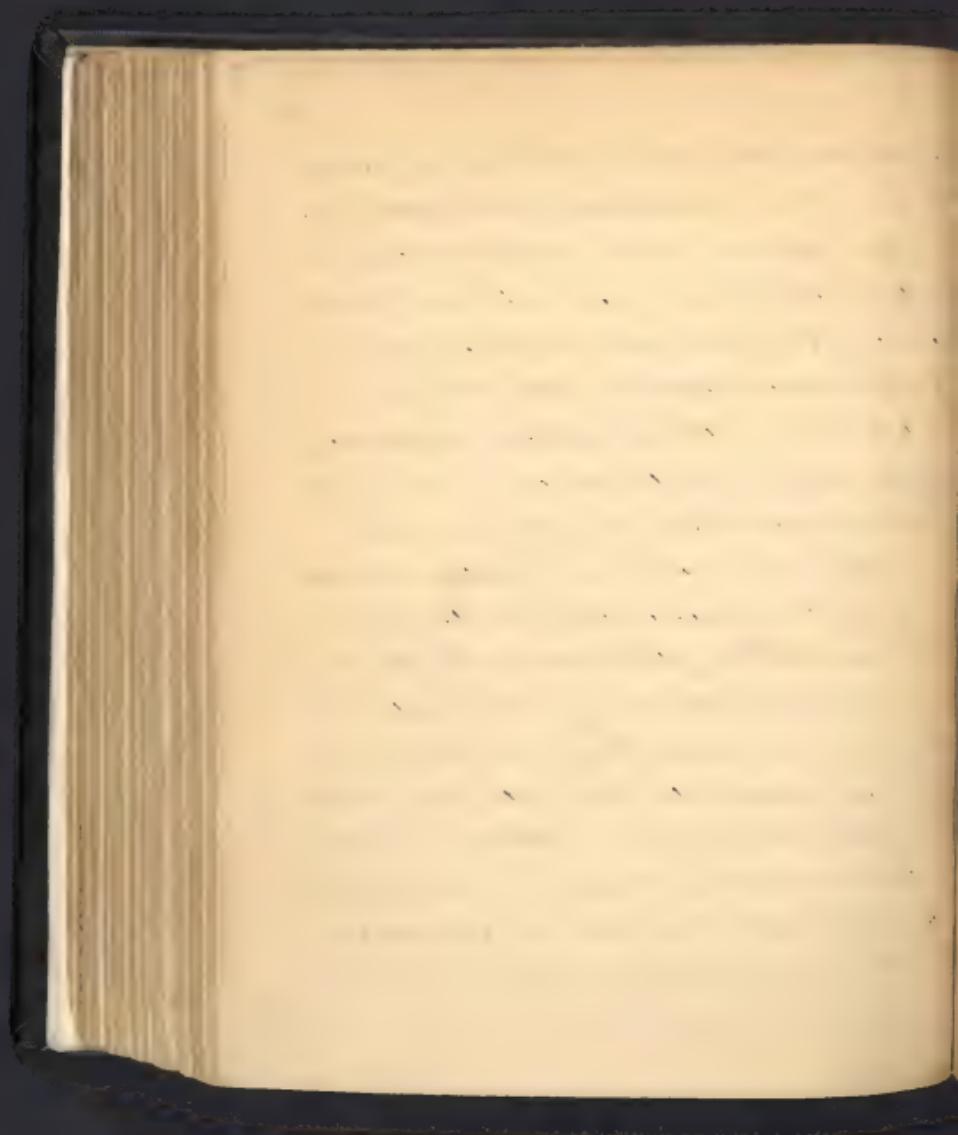


*Sulphuricum Aromaticum*, together with many others of the same class, an enumeration of which is unnecessary.

Cold applications are here of decided utility, when properly timed, & are, however, sufficient in their use, from the liability of the system to simple congestions. Such congestions from want of muscular action, when occurring, are to be removed by the use of blisters, lempisms, dry cupping, & in some cases the detraction of a small quantity of blood, by cups, or leeches, by inciting excretions.

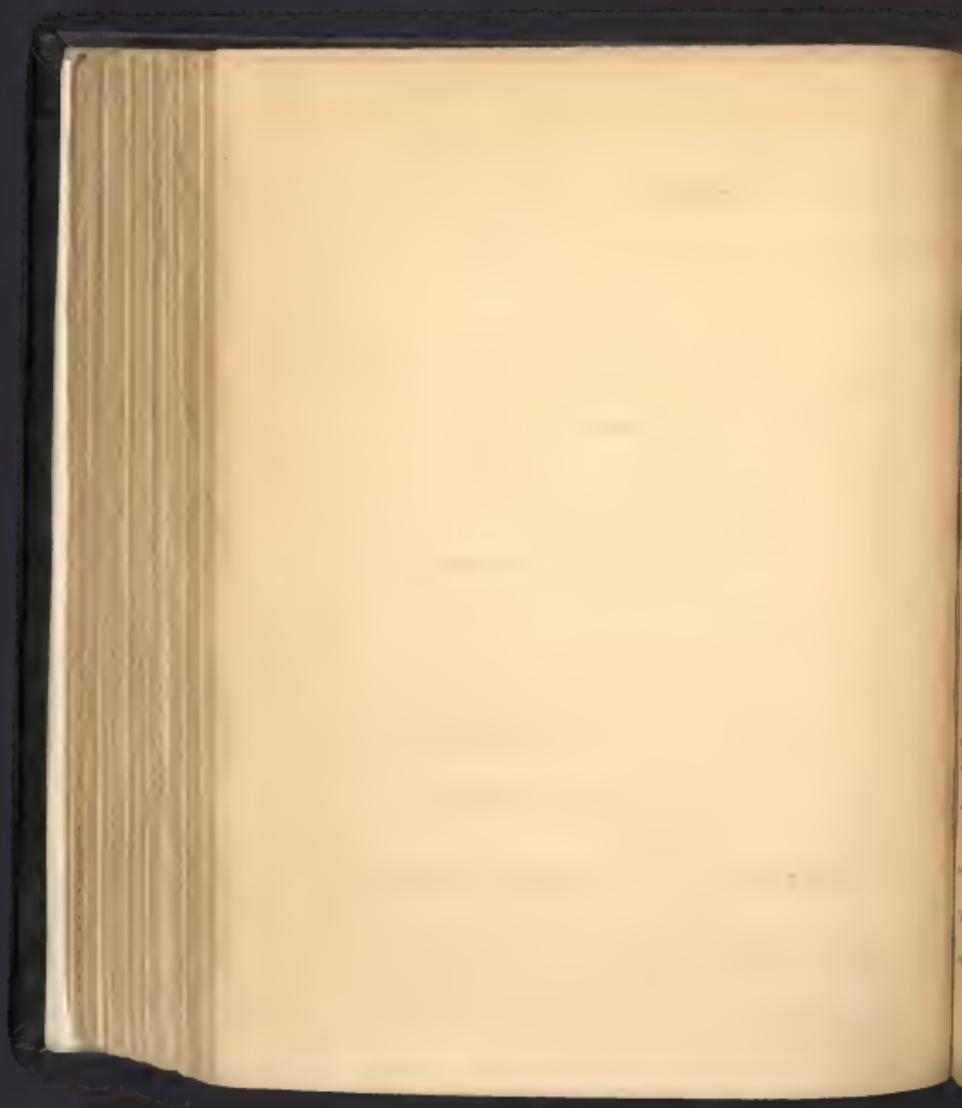
Nothing has as yet been said of abstinence from drink as an important measure in Hemoptysis. Two cases are related in the 3<sup>d</sup> vol. of the Med. Faculty's Education, where this plan was completely successful; the quantity abated being only a pint daily. Routh in his treatise on the Hemoptysis, recommends this plan of treatment as useful. That it may prove advantageous in bold cases by preventing plethora, we are not disposed to doubt, hence its application to hemoptysis bold of new action and profuse nature.

Having considered the means necessary to answer the



first indication, the second you claims attention, which  
 constitutes the Prophylaxis. In laying down proper  
 Prophylactic directions, I shall only indicate those in a  
 general point of view. Each person I pass has been  
 peculiarities, have used with regard to sagacity and  
 judicious discrimination. They are as follows. How  
 should be taken to avoid whatever may cause excitement,  
 as indulgence in violent passions, irregularities in eating  
 or drinking, in short a complete avoidance of all the exciting  
 causes. The diet should be low, consisting of milk  
 or water &c; if meat is allowable, the white meats are to  
 be preferred. The meat, small, frequent, and well regulated  
 so that the stomach may properly perform its healthy  
 functions. It should, however, be adapted to the different state  
 of the system, being, either cordial, & corroborant, or other  
 wise as the case may require.

2<sup>d</sup> Do not let cold, by proper clothing, which  
 should be warm, particularly flannel worn next the  
 skin. the feet should be kept dry & warm, especially



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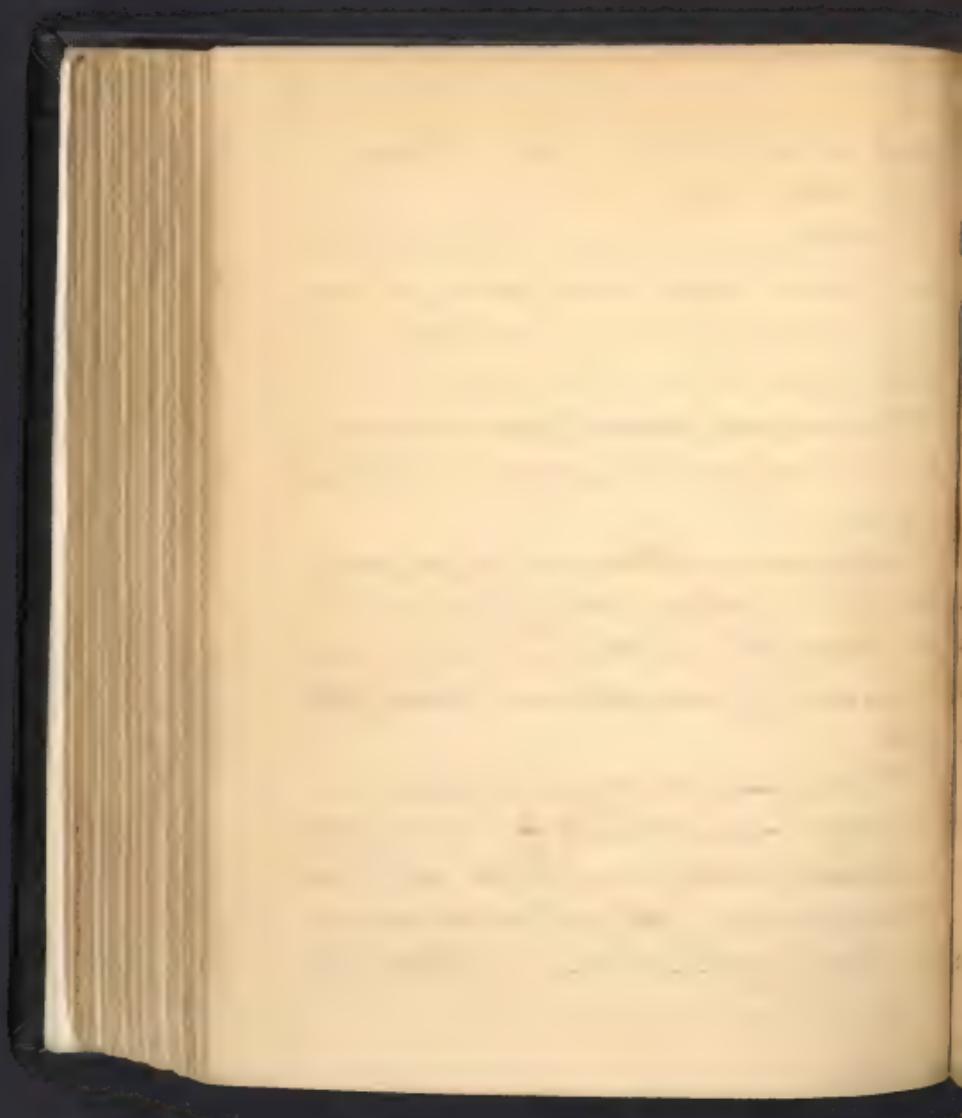
2<sup>o</sup> damp cool air, is always to be avoided. <sup>3<sup>o</sup></sup> sleeping in  
damp halls or rooms.

3<sup>o</sup> To take such exercise as will infuse tone to the sys-  
tem; the best is sailing, swimming, travelling in an easy  
carriage, or in some case, riding a short distance on horse-  
back. Fatigue is as we can't be induced.

4<sup>o</sup> To watch with attention the pulse & respiration, any  
disturbance either, must be immediately removed by the pulse  
& respiration.

5<sup>o</sup> The frequent use of Comfits, is said to prove extremely  
advantageous, by keeping up the equality with the circula-  
tion, diverting blood from the lungs, removing cutaneous  
constriction, & by calming the general condition of the  
system.

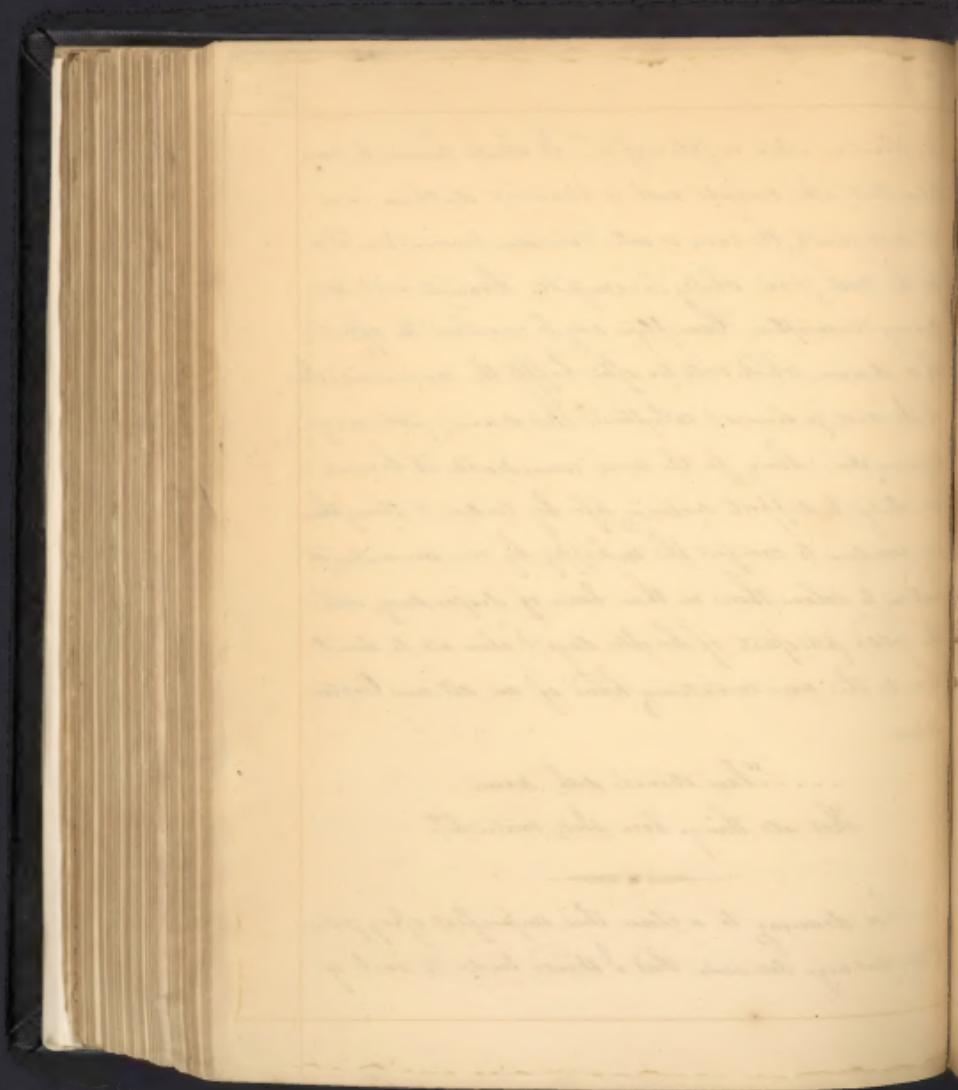
6<sup>o</sup> I have recourse to salivation as a disease remit.  
The impression made on the mind by a salivation, motivates  
no ill action from the lungs, & by the general and no-  
stationary operation of the poisons on the system, it  
may entirely supplant the disease, substituting its



How painful an action in place of it." It should however be recollect that when connected with a strenuous deathless, as is not unfrequently the case, or with Tubercular Consumption, it is for the most part wholly ineffectual. Connected with Pulmonary Consumption, Hæmoptysis may be consider'd the effect of a disease, which visits us often baffle the concentrated skill of the most judicious & enlightened. This disease (pulmonary consumption) being for the most unremediable, it becomes our duty to support declining life by cordial & strengthening remedies; to comfort the unhappy by our unremitting attention; to solace them in their hours of despondency with the gilded prospects of brighter days; & above all, to direct them to the ever-ministering hand of an All-wise Creator to whom,

....."Law eternal doth secure  
That all things born shall mortal be."

—————\*—————  
In drawing to a close this imperfect epay justes  
to my failing demands, that I should tend to each of



the Professor, my thanks & acknowledgement for the interesting  
maths instructions derived from them, by this unceasing &  
indefatigable exertions, to promote a science, the benefit  
of which are alike, felt by all. That you, Gentleman, may  
long live & enjoy the honor & reputation, you so justly merit  
thus you may continue to enrich Medicine, with other & still  
greater discoveries, already promised by such, as shall stand a-  
round your names imperishable, renown & do honor to the age  
and land which gave you birth, is my sincere wish. Nor  
can I fail to gratify in knowing that you have left the  
path illuminated by the brightness of your footsteps, etc etc  
and that Science continues to hold out all encouragement and  
rewards, to her favoring and industrious votaries.

Yrs.

